

Chapter 20 Fungi

Reinforcement and Study Guide

Section 20.1 What Is a Fungus?

In your textbook, read about the general characteristics of fungi.

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the threadlike filaments in a multicellular fungus called? What do they form?

2. Some hyphae are divided into individual cells by cross walls with pores in them. What are these cross walls called? What purpose do the pores serve?

3. What is one way that fungi are like plants and one way they are unlike plants?

In your textbook, read about adaptations in fungi.

Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

4. Many fungi are decomposers, which *break down organic substances* into raw materials that can be used by other organisms. _____
5. Fungi use *cellular digestion* to obtain nutrients. _____
6. Hyphae release *digestive enzymes* that break down molecules in their food source.

7. *Mutualistic* fungi are decomposers. _____
8. *Parasitic fungi* grow spores into host cells and absorb the cell's nutrients.

**Chapter
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continued**

In your textbook, read about reproduction in fungi.

Complete each statement.

9. Fungi reproduce _____ by fragmentation, budding, or producing spores.
10. In _____, pieces of hyphae grow into new mycelia.
11. The process of a parent cell undergoing mitosis and producing a new individual that pinches off, matures, and separates from the parent is called _____.
12. When environmental conditions are right, a _____ may germinate and produce a threadlike _____ that will grow into a mycelium.
13. Some hyphae grow away from the mycelium to produce a spore-containing structure called a _____.
14. In most fungi, the structures that support _____ are the only part of the fungus that can be seen.
15. Fungi may produce spores by _____ or _____.
16. Many adaptations of fungi for survival involve _____.
17. _____ protect spores and keep them from from drying out until they are released.
18. A single puffball may produce a cloud containing as many as _____ spores.
19. Producing a large number of spores increases a species' chances of _____.
20. Fungal spores can be dispersed by _____, _____, and _____.